

THE Farmington Times

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DEMOCRATIC TICKET

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For Judge of Supreme Court—Division No. 1:
W. T. RAGLAND.

For Judge Supreme Court—Division No. 2:
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R. F. WALKER.

For Supt. of Public Schools:
CHAS. A. LEE.

For Congressman, Thirteenth District:
J. SCOTT WOLFF.

For Circuit Judge:
PETER H. HUCK
of Ste. Genevieve

For State Senator:
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of Farmington

For Representative:
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For Collector:
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For County Clerk:
MARVIN W. CROWDER.

For Circuit Clerk:
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For Probate Judge:
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For Prosecuting Attorney:
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For Judge County Court—First District:
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For Judge County Court—Second District:
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For Constable of St. Francois Township:
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REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

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KOSSUTH C. WEBER.

For Collector:
GEO. M. MACKLEY

For Judge County Court—First District:
ED. MANLEY.

WHY SILVER IS RETAINED AS MONEY

Nominally upon the single gold standard, the United States still retains silver as a standard basis of value. The reason is not generally known, nor is the fact that the illusion of ultimate redemption, that myth which leads many to hesitate to follow their conviction as to the real function of money, does not apply to silver, which is its own redemption and also the redemption of every dollar of paper money in the hands of the people. Only the gold certificate and obligations expressly specifying gold redemption are redeemable in gold at the option of the holder, redeeming agencies retaining the option of using silver or lawful money in all other cases.

There is no question of the utility of silver in our currency system; if the fiction that a commodity redemption is necessary continues to obtain, silver is the only metal which can supply a currency of proper denominations for public service; and as long as silver and gold were coined on the same basis, the elasticity of the money volume was more accurate than it has been under the various laws provided to bring about that capacity of automatic expansion and contraction deemed necessary for equitable performance of contracts. Argument on this point is useless. Economists, whether supporting monometallism, bimetallism, or no-metallism, are agreed on it.

The difference since demonetization of silver is that only gold is a metal privileged to free coinage, or coinage on private account. The government owns no gold, buys none; but owners of gold are privileged to deposit the same with the government and take in return gold coins or their representatives (certificates), the government stamp merely certifying the fineness and weight of the metal disc. The real issuer of gold money is not the government, but the owner of the gold. If he takes the certificate, the government merely issues the metal free of charge for him. What makes the gold dollar money is not the stamp, but the law which makes it the unit.

Bimetallism as a theory proposed to make a double unit of value, by restoring to silver the privilege of free coinage or coinage on individual account. This system began with the fiscal history of the government, and obtained until demonetization. Demonetization was palpably the result of a corrupt influence of the money lenders; it injured to their financial benefit and to the injury of all others. It aroused universal indignation and its perpetrators sought to, and did, evade the impending storm by a makeshift which pacified the people by playing into the hands of the usurers. Coinage of silver on government account furnished the so-called silver standard, the advocates of gold—a market for the metal without investing it with any benefit to the people as a whole.

This makeshift was wiped out under President Cleveland, the first occupant of the White House with the courage to do it. However much we may believe him to have been in the wrong, or to have broken his platform pledges, Grover Cleveland carried his convictions to the extent even of wrecking his party.

During the World War the United States aided England, threatened with an Indian uprising because Germany had shut off her supply of silver, by selling the silver coins in the Treasury. There was something like \$300,000,000. It did not belong to the government to sell. It was private property, owned by holders of silver certificates and stored for them. It might have been a serious matter but for one thing: silver had been made available for cash-bank reserves, and the notes in circulation were quietly absorbed for that purpose. Then came the Pittman act, to restore the metal dollars required for certificate redemption.

Here is where the fine hand of the mine owners again came in, and when mine owners are referred to, it might as well be understood the manipulators of our fiscal laws are the mine owners: Silver in the market at the time of the enactment of the Pittman law was worth as a commodity less than 60 cents an ounce; foreign silver now is rounding 65. The Pittman law provides that the government buy domestic silver at one dollar an ounce and proceed to coin silver dollars until the amount sold England shall have been replaced. Thus the money kings are given a subsidy on their metal while pretending to satisfy the people, who are not benefited because there is no added volume of money in circulation.

At the present rate of purchase and coinage (the authority quoted should be noted—N. H. Lowrie, managing director of the American gold and silver institute), it is estimated that the silver dollars will have been replaced by November of next year, when the Pittman act is to expire if not renewed. "To protect their interests," Mr. Lowrie says, "silver producers should be guided in their operations and plans for the future marketing of silver by the minimum life of the Pittman act."

All of which is illuminating, both as to the class legislation by which the country has paid tribute to the Money Trust, and to the general public when approached to invest in silver mining.—Dearborn Independent.

Probably the youngest Democratic nominee for the State Senate, but by no means lacking in ability is Hon. W. A. Brookshire of the 26th Senatorial District. Mr. Brookshire's home is at Farmington, St. Francois county, and he is one of the splendid young men of South Missouri. A reporter for the Call had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Brookshire during the convention and found him to be of that type of young men of which the world cannot have too many—one who, regardless of political party, would reflect honor on a district they might represent. Mr. Brookshire made a friend of all whom he met during the convention, and if elected would command much respect from the members of the lawmaking body of which he seeks to become a member.—Excelsior Springs Daily Call.

In this issue of The Times appears the name of Ed. Manley, of Flat River, on the Republican ticket as a candidate for Associate Justice of the County Court from the First District. Mr. Manley has a wide acquaintance throughout St. Francois county, and he is everywhere recognized as a man of unusual business qualifications and of highest moral character and integrity. The fact that he has been nominated by the Republicans for that important position is assurance that the people will have a member of the County Court who can be depended to stand true to the people, should he be elected. While he is a native of this city, he has for a number of years been successfully engaged in business in Flat River, where he is recognized as one of their most capable and dependable citizens. Of course The Times believes that this will prove to be an overwhelming Democratic year in this county, but insofar as the County Judge from the First District is concerned, the people's best interests will be safe, no matter which side wins.

NEWS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

(Written by J. S. Hubbard, Executive Secretary Missouri Press Association for Week Ending Sept. 16, 1922.)

Jefferson City, Sept. 15.—After four days of discussion on the question of the primary election system, in which various remedies were offered to better the nominating system of the state, a compromise was finally reached by a substitute to the committee report. Briefly it gives any political party which cast 3 per cent of the vote for governor in the last general election the option of choosing its nominees at a primary or a delegate convention. The general assembly is charged with the duty of safeguarding the primary election or convention by law, so that no sharp practices may creep in to defeat the will of the people.

During the discussion it was urged by some that the primary should be abolished entirely, because it was charged that it had been a failure; that it did not give the people the right to call candidates to office, but that they were compelled to vote for those who named themselves or refrain from voting at all. Others insisted that the law should be modified to correct the evils of the system, while still others declared that the primary was all right and if the people wanted a change they would de-

gate the legislature, which enacted the law, in the first place, to change it.

A few of the members thought the convention should let the whole question alone on the theory that it was purely legislative, but opposed to these were a group who pointed out that the legislature had done nothing and was not likely to do anything with a system that had brought about its own nomination and election. People in some sections of the state were declared to be in favor of the convention system, properly conducted by delegates chosen to represent the people, who should name all officers in districts larger than a county.

It was stated again and again that there was no fear on the part of the members that the people of Missouri would not vote right on candidates whom they knew, but that under the present state-wide primary it was absolutely impossible for them to sufficiently inform themselves on the mass of candidates running for office in the state at large. It was a matter of luck or guesswork whether they voted for the most efficient candidate or not. Some suggested the short ballot as a remedy, but it was urged that this was even more unpopular than the primary. In counties it was agreed that the people were informed on the candidates, or had a better opportunity to get acquainted with their qualifications, and so there was little opposition to the local and county primary.

It was pointed out in the general debate on the question that the majority candidate was seldom nominated in a primary, if three or more were running on the same ticket, and that it was possible for a candidate polling less than 20 per cent of the vote to receive the nomination; that frequently the poorest qualified candidate on the ticket received the nomination and sometimes men of bad character secured places on the ticket by filing at the last moment and then winning the election over superior men by the minority method.

Another evil of the primary as at present conducted was the spectacle of voters going into the primary and voting for the candidates of the opposition party, in some cases for the purpose of getting a weak candidate on the ticket so that he could be defeated more easily in the general election.

The proposition adopted in the committee of the whole will probably be submitted as a separate amendment for the people to vote upon when they vote for the constitution. It simply makes the method of nomination optional with the political parties so that the people may still retain the primary method if they see fit to do so and on the other hand may hold delegate conventions if they wish. None of the members wanted to go back to the old mass caucus and convention system with no legal regulation, but the proponents of the delegate convention were sure that the method of control could be made so secure that the people would get better service and freer expression of their desires than under the present method of nominations.

An important feature of the proposed system would be the making of a platform of party principles before the candidates were nominated and not have the spectacle as at present of a platform convention in which self-called candidates gather to make a platform to suit themselves and filled with catch phrases designed to attract votes. Under present conditions, it was frequently pointed out, party solidarity and integrity was being broken down and destroyed.

Upon the completion of the Suffrage and Elections report by the committee of the whole, the report of the Committee on Legislation which had been completed in the committee of the whole, was called up Thursday for consideration in the convention. Minor amendments were passed upon and new amendments were presented. One calling for the payment of a salary of \$750 per year to members of the general assembly, but placing no limitation on the length of the sessions, met with little support and was voted down, 45 to 12, as was an amendment for \$1800 salary annually. Another amendment provided for a salary of \$400 per annum and a per diem of \$2 per day additional for all regular and special sessions. This met a similar fate, as did one changing the limitation of sessions from the committee provision of sixty days to seventy days, which is now in effect.

A proposed additional section to the committee report aims to prevent the legislature in the future from granting special powers to any boards, associations or agencies, the proposal being made a special order for Tuesday morning, Sept. 19. It provides that, "Any examination as to qualifications, where the public welfare requires qualifications, for the practice of any occupation or profession, shall not be delegated to any board, association or agency thereof, but shall be conducted under the supervision of one of the appropriate departments of state under such regulations as the general assembly may provide, and shall be upon the essentials of the theory and practice and sufficient to fairly test the qualifications of applicants for such occupation or profession shall be of good moral character."

The report of the Committee on Rules, which sought to place a limit on debate in the committee of the whole, except where extended by the convention, when the necessity of more time was apparent, was voted down Thursday, not receiving the required 42 votes of the convention. The question had failed of passage last week, but that vote was reconsidered. Now, unless the matter is brought up again, the reports will be debated without definite limitation in the committee of the whole as well as in the convention. The provisions of the committee report were intended to facilitate business, and the way was left open to increase the time whenever it was necessary to do so. But the members opposed to the rule

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1. **Roller Bearings.** Roller bearings at seven points—the only spreader so equipped.
2. **Double Ratchet Drive.** Walking beam transmission from main axle eccentric and extra large ratchet wheel give easy, strong, steady feed. No pounding or jerking, due to extra-long movement of pawls on ratchet wheel—only two power impulses on ratchet for every revolution of 46-inch drive wheels. Box tapered to eliminate friction on box sides. Six feed speeds.
3. **Oscillating Front Axle.** Auto-type, permitting short turn. No pole whipping. No strain on frame.
4. **Power; Both Wheels.** Power is transmitted direct from main axle to beaters, wide-spread spiral and manure conveyor—not through beaters to conveyor or vice versa.
5. **Wheels Track.** Rear wheels track with the front wheels, lightening draft.
6. **Tight Bottom.** There is no clogging, jamming apron, because the spreader has a tight bottom. Spreads anything. Retains all liquid manure.
7. **Two Beaters.** Two all-steel beaters with chisel-pointed square teeth work from both top and bottom of the load. Allow extra-high load.
8. **Wide-Spread.** The spiral behind the beaters gives the manure a third beating, and spreads it finely and uniformly beyond the wheels.
9. **All-Steel Main Frame.** Does not check, rot or warp. Wood box sides hold only the load. Frame holds operating mechanism independently of box; keeps alignment perfect.

The New International—made in two sizes—is unquestionably the best spreader on the market today, and when you consider it in connection with its price, it is so far ahead of all others that there is really no comparison. We have a sample spreader set up for your inspection. Come in and look it over.

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contended that the matters before the convention were so important to be limited in any way, and so they voted to give every member all the time that he desired to speak on any subject up for discussion.

The report of the Committee on Judiciary, which was temporarily withdrawn from general debate, will be the subject for consideration during the coming week. An effort has been made to meet some of the objections raised to the report in its original form and the committee believes that it has found a common ground on which a majority of the convention can stand. In the provision for the judicial council, which was strenuously opposed, the committee now provides that the rules made by the council may be annulled by the general assembly, so that any rules that are found objectionable would not stand over two years. Justices of the peace courts in such number as may be found necessary in each county are provided for. County commissioners to take the place of the present county court are provided for beginning Jan. 1, 1927, and the county court made a court of record with probate powers; jurisdiction over juvenile cases, except in cities of 300,000, in which cities the circuit court will have jurisdiction; power of preliminary examination in felony cases; jurisdiction in misdemeanor cases; in civil cases where the amount involved exclusive of interest, costs, does not exceed \$2,000; in cases involving the title to real estate regardless of the pecuniary amount involved, provided that such cases may be removed to the circuit court on application of any defendant; to hear and determine divorce cases and matters incident thereto; to issue, hear and determine remedial writs without regard to the pecuniary amount involved and such other jurisdiction as may be conferred upon it by law. The court is to be held at such times and places in each county as may be provided by law, but at least one term shall be held each month. Appeals from the county court are to be taken direct to the supreme court and courts of appeal.

With two committee reports completed by the committee of the whole and six others awaiting consideration the Constitutional Convention is making progress toward a completion of its duties. Meeting in two sessions daily the work is forging steadily ahead and though much time is being taken on some sections of the reports submitted it is necessary that they be considered most carefully when it is understood that the document now written may be the basic law of the commonwealth for a century to come. The legislative and suffrage and election reports go to the Committee on Phraseology and Arrangement and then come back for a second reading. They may then be amended before engrossment, third reading and passage. But there is little likelihood that any important change will be made from those already passed on by the committee of the whole.

The eight reports made by committees to the convention are Legislative, Suffrage and Elections, Judiciary, State Officers and Salaries, Public Health and Welfare, Executive and Ministerial Departments, Bill of Rights and Corporations. These represent a consideration by the committees of 193 of the 329 proposals submitted to the convention. Every proposal has been considered and disposed of in some manner, but very few of them have found their way into the reports, in the form at

least, in which they were presented. Many had no place in the constitution, being purely legislative in character.

It has been suggested in a newspaper report that farmers and others in the state, who have shown opposition to the convention, were afraid that the members were bent on increasing state expenses and therefore taxes. Nothing could be farther from the truth. On the contrary, in every committee an attempt has been made in the consideration of the problems, to conserve the interests of the taxpayers in every way possible. An earnest effort is being made to reduce the expense of government and to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers. If some of the sections written by the various committees with this end in view are passed upon favorably by the convention, the proponents feel that they can go before the people and promise an incalculable saving to the taxpayers if the constitution is adopted. All the expense of the convention, they contend, will be mere trifles when compared with the annual saving that will result.

Representatives of the St. Louis Board of Education appeared before an informal session of the Committee on Education Wednesday. They wished to inform themselves on the proposals of the committee relative to supervision of the schools of St. Louis. They were informed that it was the intention of the committee report in providing for a state board of education to have its powers extend to all the public schools of the State and therefore to St. Louis. The representatives did not wish to express an opinion offhand, but took a copy of the committee report, so far as it is completed, and promised to write to the chairman as to the conclusions reached. This will include an opinion on the teachers' retirement fund provision which the committee had tentatively agreed upon, because of the demand that came from St. Louis and Kansas City that the general assembly be given the power to pass an enabling act for local option on the question.

The report of the Committee on Taxation, the provisions of which have been tentatively adopted, is being written up for submission and final passage by the committee before it goes to the convention. It will probably be at least ten days before this report comes into the convention. It will contain some of the most important provisions for consideration by the members, and which may be among the most far-reaching of any to be submitted in the constitution when finally completed.

Many petitions are pouring in asking for favorable action on the proposal regarding the reading of the Bible in the schools. This provision, as has been previously stated, comes to the convention from the bill of rights committee where it received a tie vote, and so will be considered by the committee of the whole as a separate proposition, but if adopted will be put into the bill of rights.

THE PROVINCE OF A NEWSPAPER

There are some people who take the view that a newspaper is a garbage bucket into which anything may be dumped. Mistake No. 1. There are some people who think that a newspaper is published only to serve their selfish interests and throw the harpoon into the other fellow. Mistake No. 2. There are some people who think that a newspaper should print what is obviously advertising matter without a single cent of compensation.

tion. Mistake No. 3. There are many other similar mistakes with regard to the publication of a newspaper, but these will answer for the moment.

A newspaper is not duty bound to print anything that it doesn't want to print. There is no rule that requires it to print something of absolutely no news value just because somebody wants it printed. It is not obliged to effusively laud some person where laudation is not earned, nor to lambaste some individual whose adverse criticism is not deserved. It is not printed for the purpose of satisfying selfish motives. There is not the remotest reason why it should give away its space to somebody who is running something for monetary benefit.

The mission of a newspaper is to print news of general interest. Advertising is not news. Something concerning a single individual is not news. An article skinning some private enemy or opponent is not news. Numerous other things of a like nature that find their way into a newspaper office are not news. It is not hard for a trained newspaper man to draw the distinguishing line. It is not hard for anybody to draw the distinguishing line if they will stop a moment and give the matter logical thought.

True it is that a newspaper gives away much, especially where charity is concerned, but it does not follow that the publisher should adopt charity as an established custom and open the door freely to all comers. Space is the only thing that a newspaper has to sell, and the publisher who gives it away is no wiser than the merchant who gives away a hat or a suit of clothes to the man who comes into his store and asks for them.—Ex.

LOCAL MARKET REPORT

Corrected weekly by McAtee Pro. Co.

Eggs, per dozen	26c
Hens, per lb	11c to 15c
Old Geese, per lb	10c
Young Geese, per lb	10c
Ducks, per lb	10c
Young Ducks, per lb	12c
Stags, per lb	7c
Old Cocks, per lb	7c
Spring Chickens, per lb	16c
Black Leghorns, per lb	13c
Young Turkeys, per lb	25c to 28c
Tom Turkeys, per lb	25c
Lard, per lb	10c
Good Butter, per lb	15c to 25c
Packing Butter, per lb	15c
Guineas, per lb	20c
Bacon, per lb	12c to 15c
New Potatoes, per bu.	75c to \$1.00
Muscovy Ducks, per lb	7c
Hides, per lb	7c
Rags, per 100 lbs	40c
Shoulders, per lb	10c to 12c
Hams, per lb	15c to 20c

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